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SOVIET NEWS AND PROPAGANDA HIGHLIGHTS FROM RED STAR (THE OFFICI--ETC(U))
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SOVIET NEWS AND PROPAGANDA HIGHLIGHTS

May 1981

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SPECIAL OPERATIONS DIVISION
OPERATIONS DIRECTORATE
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SOVIET NEWS AND PROPAGANDA HIGHLIGHTS
FROM
RED STAR
(The Official Newspaper of the Soviet Defense Establishment)

FOR THE PERIOD 1-31 MAY 1981 •

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Overview and Abstracts of Soviet Rhetoric and Propaganda Trends

Executive Summary

Russian propaganda is rough and assertive, reflecting Moscow's deep-seated conviction that psychological warfare should be offensively oriented. Based on Soviet rhetoric, in May 1981 Washington has become more villainous than before in several ways:

- the United States is pressuring its NATO allies to deploy medium range nuclear (Pershing 2) missiles in West Europe;
- the United States military is increasing its chemical warfare capabilities (and depots) world-wide;
- the Pentagon plans to use the Space Shuttle and laser weapons in support of military objectives; and
- dangerous new weapons are being developed by the U.S. in order to insure a first strike capability against the Soviet Union.

The Kremlin repeatedly stressed that based on an alleged Soviet threat, the U.S. has developed a "new nuclear strategy and a new strategy of global hegemony." The Soviets vigorously enunciated that "although the USSR opposes the arms race, the Soviet Union will not allow the destruction of military parity." The propagandists in Moscow underscored that Washington and NATO are "more interested in military supremacy than parity and mutual security. Soviet propagandists exploited the NATO meeting in Rome, Italy, as an example of U.S. pressuring NATO allies to support the "U.S. confrontation policy toward the USSR."

During May 1981, the Soviets continued to focus on U.S. military/political hegemony as a "strategy of military adventures." Moscow reported that:

- Mercenaries trained and supported by the U.S. invaded Laos to undermine its government.
- U.S. has a long history of intervention and supporting cruel dictatorships.
- U.S. supports Pol Pot bandits and counterrevolutionaries in aggression against Kampuchea.

Soviet rhetoric underscored that Carter's Directive Number 59 initiated the current Reagan policy of deterrence, which is a strategy of first strike on a variety of Soviet targets. According to the Kremlin, this focus will induce Washington to engage in limited nuclear war; furthermore, it ignores the balance set by SALT 2, and is an entirely aggressive policy.

Although events in El Salvador did not change dramatically in May, the Soviets placed much less emphasis on U.S. assistance to the Junta. The propaganda theme that the U.S. is turning Japan into the "policeman" of the Orient continued unabated and at a very high level of rhetoric. Moscow hammered away at the theme that U.S. submarines cruise Japanese waters armed with nuclear missiles. As expected, Soviet propagandists arrogantly exploited U.S.-South African relations. They reported that the U.S. plans to use military bases in South Africa. The armed forces of South Africa are trained by the U.S. and NATO, and, according to the Russians, the U.S. and Israel are aiding South Africa in the development of nuclear weapons.

Soviet propagandists fully exploited the Syrian-Israeli missile crisis, and they used very harsh rhetoric to exacerbate a tense situation. The intensity of the coverage allocated to this international crisis was strikingly high. The focus of the Soviet propaganda was that "Israel wants to conquer the Middle East in order to give the United States control of the region."

Russian coverage of events in Poland decreased in May - a drop of almost three points from the previous month. However, the tone and focus of Soviet propaganda indicated deepest concern in regard to the political/economic situation in Warsaw.

Soviet propagandists elected to exploit assiduously the tragic political events in Northern Ireland. The main thematic thrust and focus of Russian propaganda emphasized that "The death of Robert Sands reactivated Ulster's volcano. British police continue brutal and violent oppression of Irish demonstrators."

In May of 1981, a feature story in the leading Soviet military newspaper underscored that "Soviet military bases in Afghanistan have comfortable quarters, mail arrives regularly, the men are in good spirits and happy to do their international duty."

The overall focus of issues and subjects critical in tone toward the Soviet military emphasized that: (1) current curriculums in Soviet military colleges need to be improved - more creative and varied approaches are required; (2) military training should be taken more seriously - all ranks must work harder to meet requirements; and (3) political and line officers must focus on improving military discipline and political instruction.

Compared with previous months, a large number of feature articles underscored serious disciplinary problems in the Soviet military. Drunkenness, dishonesty, violation of regulations, and improper use of authority were the most frequent problems mentioned for both officers and enlisted men. It was emphasized that Soviet military political organizations must "take immediate and effective steps to insure proper and strict discipline." The fact that these problems were discussed in public, and in rather harsh language, could indicate serious psychological vulnerabilities in the Soviet military.

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INTRODUCTION

The data in this report reflects Soviet print media emphasis and propaganda trends for 2 years -- June 1979 to May 1981. Almost 25,000 feature stories and news items were analyzed. The main purpose of this paper is to provide the reader with an overview of Soviet rhetoric and propaganda themes directed to Russian military forces during May 1981.

This report contains a summary of the propaganda themes from the Russian language newspaper Red Star. With a circulation of several hundred thousand copies, this "daily" newspaper is the official publication of the Soviet defense establishment. In particular, it represents the views and articulates the issues important to the Main Political Administration of the Soviet Army and Navy, which is responsible for the political reliability of all Soviet military forces. The Main Political Administration receives its guidance directly from the Central Committee of the CPSU.

The feature stories and news items that appear in Red Star are intended to provide daily guidance to the Soviet military political cadre concerning domestic and international issues/events. Men and women in the Soviet armed forces receive political instruction and Marxist interpretation of current events (foreign and domestic) on a daily basis. Red Star is used as the guide for political instruction; it contains the approved "picture" of issues and events, and outlines the nature of the "hostile" world to the Soviet military. Therefore, this report provides insights concerning the structured view of the events and the "world picture" as perceived by the Soviet soldier.

PART I - SOVIET PERCEPTIONS OF INTERNATIONAL EVENTS

In May 1981, approximately 29 percent of the total space in Red Star reported events and activities that occurred in foreign countries or were

international in scope. This amount of space reflected an increase of four percent from the previous month, and represents the normal pattern for space allocated to foreign coverage.

Selected foreign governments and international organizations that received substantial media attention in April 1981 are listed in Table 1. (Percent reflects total of foreign coverage.)

Table 1

<u>Government/Int. Organization</u>	<u>May 1981</u>	<u>April 1981</u>	<u>June 79 - March 81</u>
1. United States	29.08%	27.33%	28.14%
2. Romania	7.76%	.05%	.63%
3. Syrian/Israeli Conflict ..	5.69%	2.77%	3.04%
4. Jordan	4.58%	.03%	.19%
5. Mongolian Republic	4.35%	1.60%	1.20%
6. NATO	4.22%	4.07%	3.12%
7. Congo	4.00%	-----	-----
8. Warsaw Pact	3.66%	2.40%	2.39%
9. Japan	3.07%	2.37%	2.15%
10. Poland	3.00%	5.83%	3.33%
11. Northern Ireland	2.42%	.36%	.04%
12. United Kingdom	2.21%	3.00%	1.71%
13. Afghanistan	1.91%	1.75%	4.50%
14. China84%	1.60%	3.83%
15. El Salvador79%	2.22%	.50%

GENERAL

As a matter of propaganda policy, the editor's of Red Star underscore selected national anniversaries, significant events (in socialist countries) and visits of foreign delegations to the Soviet Union. Based on this policy, the data in Table 1, reflect a dramatic increase (in May 1981) in the coverage of four states: Romania, Jordan, Mongolia and the Congo.

The editor's of Red Star provided exhaustive coverage of the mission by a joint Romanian-Soviet cosmonaut team aboard Soyuz 40. Eighteen feature articles reported and described the mission of Soyuz 40 and its hook-up with the Salyut 6 space station. This event was reported in detail from 17 May to 23 May 1981. Among the scientific experiments and research accomplished aboard the Salyut 6-Soyuz 40 space complex were: experiments on the effect of space on immunity, effect of weightlessness, and experiments with mono-crystals. In addition, photographs were made of the earth's surface and the intensity of cosmic rays was measured.

The Soviet government welcomed the Jordanian government delegation headed by King Hussein with great fanfare and honors. A range of Middle East political problems was discussed with emphasis on the solidarity of the Arab nations in regard to Israel. In joint statements, President Brezhnev and King Hussein: (1) criticized United States imperialism and militarism; (2) praised the peace initiatives of the USSR; and (3) praised Soviet-Jordanian friendship. According to Soviet propaganda, "newspapers worldwide spontaneously applauded the positive results of the Soviet-Jordan talks." These discussions prove, according to the Kremlin, that the USSR is interested in peace and stability in the Middle East.

The 12th Congress of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party accounted for the high media coverage allocated to Mongolia. The Soviet press emphasized that the foreign policy of Mongolia supported the international objectives of the Soviet Union. The Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party praised the peace initiatives of Moscow, and the Party Congress expressed concern about the increased tension in the Middle East.

On May 12, a Mongolian political delegation headed by President Sassou-Nguesso arrived in Moscow and was given full honors due a head of government.

During this visit a Mongolian-Soviet friendship treaty was signed at a ceremony in the Kremlin. The friendship treaty provided for economic, scientific and cultural exchange programs. It was stressed that both governments would cooperate in supporting world peace.

UNITED STATES

In May 1981 the editors of Red Star allocated over 29 percent of its coverage of international affairs to the United States. During the past 24 months the average coverage of the U.S. was 28.14 percent of the total space in Red Star allocated to foreign states. During May, Soviet propaganda highlighted that: (1) the United States is pressuring its NATO allies to deploy medium range nuclear (Pershing 2) missiles in West Europe; (2) the U.S. military is increasing its chemical warfare capabilities (and depots) world-wide; (3) the Pentagon plans to use the Space Shuttle and laser weapons in support of military objectives; and (4) dangerous new military weapons are being developed (by the U.S.) in order to insure a first strike capability against the Soviet Union.

Soviet propagandists assiduously exploited the NATO meeting in Rome as an example of the United States government pressuring its NATO allies to support "U.S. confrontation policy toward the USSR." Selected abstracts of Red Star feature articles about this propaganda theme are listed below.

"Haig has successfully completed his trip to Rome where he participated in the NATO session. The European allies listened to his harsh rhetoric against the Soviet Union, and agreed to comply with his demands. The U.S. plans to go ahead with the deployment of nuclear weapons (missiles) in Europe. Supposedly the U.S. agreed to renew talks with the USSR, but not in the near future. West European people are not pleased with the results of the NATO session."

"The recent session in Rome shows that the West European countries support U.S. military strategy and are ready to allow the deployment of nuclear missiles in West Europe. The NATO community blamed tension in Europe on the USSR and the Socialist countries. Disarmament talks are favored only after the U.S. deploys its nuclear missiles to Europe and has its other military demands fulfilled by its allies. The USSR does not consider this as a constructive or realistic approach to disarmament. The U.S. has already admitted that the U.S. and the Soviet Union are militarily equal."

"The U.S. continues its arms build-up in Europe with no signs of renewing disarmament talks with the USSR. SALT 2 has been pushed aside. First, the U.S. wants to deploy nuclear missiles to Europe, then it might consider renewing disarmament talks. The U.S. is pressuring its NATO allies to support its confrontation policy towards the USSR. The recent NATO meeting in Rome proves this point. The threat to world peace does not come from the USSR it comes from U.S. military policy and the European strategic policy."

In May 1981, the scope of media content and the overall tone of news articles and feature stories about the United States did not change significantly from previous months. Several propaganda articles that were particularly insidious reported that "a virus, which has reached epidemic proportion in Spain and has spread to Portugal, probably originated from a United States military base in Spain where bacteriological warfare weapons are stored." Another propaganda article reported that a "strange epidemic in Spain may be due to a leak from an unknown virus at a U.S. military base where biological warfare weapons are kept."

As mentioned before, Red Star news items and feature stories are carefully selected to satisfy the propaganda goals and objectives of the communist government; consequently, they reflect highly negative views of policies and activities of the United States. For two years, the United States has received more than 55 percent of the total negative and/or abusive rhetoric in Red Star devoted to foreign governments - in May it was 60.08 percent. See Table

2 for a comparison of total space (hostile and/or negative in tone) allocated to the United States and other selected countries. (Percent reflects total of foreign critical coverage.)

Table 2

<u>COUNTRY</u>	<u>May 1981</u>	<u>April 1981</u>	<u>June 79 - March 81</u>
1. United States	60.08%	64.61%	55.42%
2. NATO	7.59%	5.66%	5.44%
3. Israel	6.71%	2.07%	4.22%
4. United Kingdom	4.75%	6.86%	2.94%
5. Japan	4.54%	3.84%	3.89%
6. South Africa	3.63%	2.37%	2.17%
7. Pakistan	3.50%	1.97%	1.52%
8. Poland	2.93%	1.83%	0.54%
9. China	1.71%	4.04%	8.08%
10. West Germany	1.27%	1.14%	3.69%

As in prior months, Soviet propaganda about the United States stressed three substantive themes: (1) United States military and political hegemony--as a threat to the third world; (2) arms production and development of military technology -- the arms race; and (3) U.S. foreign military assistance and mutual security programs -- as a threat to world peace. Generally, the propaganda tone and amount of space allocated to these three Soviet propaganda themes have remained uncompromisingly high and consistent for almost two years.

A statistical view of major Soviet propaganda themes pertaining to the United States for a period of 14 months is contained in Table 3 below (percent is total of United States coverage).

Table 3

SOVIET PROPAGANDA THEME	1981												1980				
	MAY	APR	MAR	FEB	JAN	DEC	NOV	OCT	SEP	AUG	JUL	JUN	MAY	APR			
US Military/ Political Hegemony	35%	41%	43%	48%	40%	36%	32%	44%	38%	50%	44%	45%	34%	57%			
US Military Budget-Arms Race	34%	30%	26%	31%	33%	33%	33%	25%	37%	27%	23%	19%	34%	13%			
US Foreign Military Assistance- Mutual Scty	25%	17%	28%	15%	19%	20%	20%	23%	19%	15%	25%	26%	27%	15%			
All Other	06%	12%	03%	06%	08%	11%	15%	08%	06%	08%	08%	10%	05%	15%	100%	100%	100%
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

United States Military Hegemony

The statistical data contained in Table 4 below reflects geographical and country emphasis pertaining to the Soviet propaganda theme -- U.S. Military/Political Hegemony and Provocation during a seven (7) month period. (Percent equals total coverage of this progaganda theme.)

Table 4

<u>Country/Area of U.S. Hegemony</u>	<u>May 81</u>	<u>Apr 81</u>	<u>Mar 81</u>	<u>Feb 81</u>	<u>Jan 81</u>	<u>Dec 80</u>	<u>Nov 80</u>
1. Indian Ocean and Middle East	32.0%	30.8%	22.9%	10.6%	50.0%	21.2%	22.4%
2. Europe	24.8%	23.5%	18.0%	21.8%	03.0%	27.5%	29.0%
3. Asia/Pacific	7.1%	7.1%	02.7%	02.8%	18.0%	17.3%	34.6%
4. World Wide	27.4%	7.9%	29.5%	42.2%	18.0%	16.0%	00.0%
5. Latin America	5.1%	23.6%	23.9%	07.7%	11.0%	18.0%	14.0%
6. Africa	3.6%	7.1%	03.0%	15.0%	00.0%	00.0%	00.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

In May 1981, Soviet propaganda underscored United States military hegemony/imperialism as a "strategy of military adventures." The editors of Red Star stressed that the Reagan Administration favors "the use of violence in solving the majority of foreign area problems." According to Moscow, Washington is employing cold war tactics to: (1) prevent the fall of world imperialism; (2) prevent socialist revolutions; and (3) dictate foreign policy and strategy to U.S. allies. The Kremlin repeatedly stressed that "based on an alleged Soviet threat, the United States has developed a new nuclear strategy and a new strategy of global hegemony." It was also vigorously enunciated that "although the USSR opposes the arms race, the Soviet Union will not allow the destruction of military parity." Several additional articles emphasized that the United States and its NATO allies are more interested in military supremacy than parity and mutual security.

In regard to military exercises, it was highlighted that "each year NATO forces conduct maneuvers closer to the borders of socialist states. Autumn Forge involved 350,000 troops, 15,000 tanks and 2,500 aircraft. The USSR considers this an unusually and unreasonably large size - it is no secret that these maneuvers work out nuclear strategy." A Soviet article also noted that "Ocean Venture will be the largest U.S. military exercise since the end of World War II, and will work out a world war strategy (for the United States)." According to the Kremlin, the Global Shield exercises are "a real threat (to the Soviet Union) and are intended to bring military superiority to the United States and NATO." The deep concern of the Soviet Union in regard to U.S. and NATO military exercises is clearly evidenced by the tone and focus of the following article that was headlined "Training or Preparation to Attack?"

"The Helsinki Agreement provides for notification of 21 or more days in advance of training exercises (land forces) of 25,000 or more men. The socialist countries have repeatedly suggested that this protocol apply to naval and air forces as well as ground forces, and the notification be one month prior to the exercise. Also, it should apply to forces of 20,000 or more. A number of other sugges-

tions have been made to reduce tension; however, U.S. and NATO allies have not indicated that they are interested in these suggestions."

It is apparent from the data in Table 4 that the Soviet Union has a marked sensitivity with respect to U.S. political/military activities in the Middle East and Persian Gulf area. In particular, the Soviets were displeased with the Habib mission, and expressed concern about U.S. intervention in an Israel-Syrian conflict. The following abstracts outline the scope and tone of the Kremlin's propaganda effort in regard to this strategic area.

"U.S. sends special envoy, Philip Habib, to Damascus and Tel Aviv to work out peaceful solution, in Israel's favor, of course. U.S. continues to provide military aid to Israel. At the same time the U.S. Navy has assembled its fleet near Lebanon, and recommended that all U.S. citizens leave Lebanon."

"U.S. continues to pour military aid into Egypt and strengthen U.S. military in the Middle East. The U.S. will intervene in any conflict in the area. The Soviet Union and the Arab countries support Syria, and blame (the current) tension on U.S., Israel and Egypt."

"The U.S. is arming Pakistan in exchange for military control of the region. The Indian Ocean will give the U.S. control of Africa and Asia and easy access to the Persian Gulf. The USSR opposes the attempt of Washington in influence and take over of new countries. They must be left alone. The USSR has suggested that all military forces leave the Indian Ocean area and that it be designated as a zone of peace."

"Using the situation in Iran, Afghanistan and the Soviet threat as excuses, the United States has continuously increased its military presence in the Indian Ocean. The U.S. has over 30 bases in the Indian Ocean and is looking for more. Currently, Washington is asking ASEAN countries to provide military bases in exchange for military aid. U.S. ignores socialist oriented movements and other political/economic changes in the world, and insists on obtaining military supremacy in the Indian Ocean."

"The United States increases its ships in the Mediterranean to 32. This increase is probably due to the situation in Lebanon, where Israeli aggression has increased. Israel and the U.S. are cooperating in their threats to Syria. Israel is planning to attack Syria. Israeli forces are already concentrated along the South Lebanon border. The U.S. supports Israel's actions."

"The U.S. supports Israeli aggression. A new cold war could break out in the Middle East."

Other abstracts of Soviet rhetoric that articulated Russian propaganda about U.S. military hegemony and its "strategy of military adventures" are listed below.

"Mercenaries trained and supported by the U.S. go into Laos to undermine its government. The mission failed, but the U.S. may repeat such actions in the future."

"U.S. accusations about Soviet support of terrorism is a cover for Washington's pirate actions. The Washington Post recently revealed that a group of mercenaries were sent into Laos for diversionist activities. The U.S. claimed that this bandit raid was to rescue American prisoners."

"The U.S. has a history of intervention and supporting cruel dictatorships. It supported Batista in Cuba, Somosa in Nicaragua, the Shah in Iran, and Washington assisted Pakistan when it attacked India. Even though the U.S. failed in its political goals, the Reagan administration plans to aid Guatemalan government against its revolutionaries."

"Members of the United Nations protest U.S. attempts to annex Micronesia. The U.S. is increasing its military in Micronesia, it is taking prime land for military bases and training."

"The Shadow of the Pentagon over Micronesia. Since 1947, Micronesia has been under U.S. control. Washington was to prepare the islands for independence. Recently, Micronesia has taken on a new strategic importance to the Pentagon, and new military bases are being planned.

Several of the islands are completely covered by military bases. The United Nations condemn U.S. colonialism in Micronesia."

"U.S. supports Pol Pot bandits and counterrevolutionaries in aggression against Kampuchea."

Several feature articles in the Soviet press reported that the Central Intelligence Agency has been directed (by the White House) to obtain evidence to support the Reagan administration's "absurd accusations that the USSR supports international terrorism." According to Moscow, a New York Times article stated that "CIA employees are scrambling to obtain data to support this theory." It was noted that the Director of CIA rejected several reports because of inadequate evidence. Other articles that exploited the activities of the CIA and/or intelligence activities reported that:

"A Washington Star article rejects the claim by the Reagan administration that the Soviets are aiding the Salvadoran revolutionaries. CIA documents and a white book on this subject are based on fabrications."

"The Indian government demanded that a CIA agent in the U.S. Embassy leave immediately."

"A CIA agent was arrested in Angola for obtaining classified intelligence from flights over Angola to Unita."

"The U.S. has constructed a large network of special spy stations in Northern Norway near the USSR. Logs are kept on Soviet aircraft, ships and submarines that enter the area. Norway is playing an important role in the intelligence network of the West."

"CIA is building command posts for terrorists operations in Africa. The operations will be conducted against countries friendly to the Soviet Union."

"CIA aided the Italians in forming a high-level secret Masonic Society. The Masons had many secret connections with the CIA. Members of the Society were employed by the CIA, and those that 'talked' were killed."

The Arms Race

During May 1981 the harsh tone of Red Star's rhetoric and space allocated to the U.S. military budget and the arms race increased from the previous month by four percent. Soviet propagandists repeatedly referred to Reagan's "increased militarism and adventurism." Thirty-four percent of the total coverage of the United States pertained to the arms race. Soviet propaganda highlighted the following topics: (1) U.S. deterrence is a strategy of military superiority (first strike capability) over the Soviet Union; (2) the development by the Pentagon of laser type weapons for ground and satellite deployment; (3) the deployment of advanced Pershing 2 (nuclear) missiles to Europe; and (4) the U.S. sponsored arms race is a fearful threat to all the people of the world - on the other hand, the USSR supports disarmament.

Soviet rhetoric underscored that Carter's Directive Number 59 initiated the current Reagan policy of deterrence, which is actually a strategy of a first nuclear strike (by the U.S.) on a variety of Soviet targets. Russian propaganda also stressed that this U.S. nuclear strategy defines the scope of military budgets and the need for the MX missile system. According to Red Star, this focus will induce Washington to engage in limited nuclear war; furthermore, it ignores the balance set by SALT 2, and is an entirely aggressive policy.

As reported previously, Soviet propaganda repeatedly hammered away at the theme that "the U.S. sponsored arms build-up in Europe continues, with no sign of renewal for the disarmament talks." According to the Kremlin, Washington insists on deploying Pershing 2 missiles to Europe prior to any renewal of discussions about disarmament. During May, Soviet rhetoric repeated endlessly that the "U.S. is pressuring its NATO allies to support its confrontation policy toward the Soviet Union." It was tediously stressed that the threat to world peace comes from the military policies of the United States and the "European strategic policy," not from the USSR.

In regard to U.S. space programs, Soviet propaganda underscored that the space shuttle will be used mostly for military purposes. It was also emphasized that the U.S. will arm its space satellites with military laser weapons. According to the Russians, the space shuttle may never be used for commercial purposes. The editors of Red Star headlined that the "U.S. intends to use space technology for military purposes." They stressed that:

"(the) U.S. plans to use space technology for military purposes. According to Aviation Week and Space Technology, special focus is on laser weapons. Fifty million dollars will go into space lasers in 1982. Boeing will develop giant chemical lasers."

Some additional abstracts of Red Star feature stories that expressed the tone and mood of Soviet rhetoric about the U.S. military budget, weapons development programs, and the arms race are listed below:

"Casper Weinberger, the U.S. Secretary of Defense, described the new military strategy to an audience in Chicago. The United States must be able to fight a long war in any region of the world, since the U.S. has interests in all parts of the world. The U.S. is prepared to increase substantially its military forces in those areas that are vital to U.S. interests."

"U.S. NATO allies are increasing military budgets. The U.S. is increasing its chemical warfare depots in West Germany, and Great Britain."

"During the first few months of the new administration, Reagan has taken many steps to increase international tension. The U.S. national security policy is actually a policy of militarism which includes increasing military aid to countries which support U.S., such as Pakistan."

"The American Council on International Relations published a report which is permeated with cold war philosophy. The report encouraged anti-Sovietism, adventurism, and militarism in U.S. government. The U.S. should take a powerful military posture. Persian Gulf policy and deployment of rapid reaction troops are recommended."

"The increase in militarism and adventurism alarms many U.S. citizens. A group of congressmen published a report on Reagan's first 100 days in the White House. The report criticized Reagan's refusal to renew disarmament talks with the Soviets."

"U.S. increases its military exports primarily to western allies. U.S. defense firms earn large profits from defense programs."

"U.S. continues to allot money for chemical warfare programs. U.S. military bases have over 40,000 tons of various types of chemical agents."

"Former U.S. ambassador to USSR, George Kennan, advocated an end to the stockpiling of nuclear weapons and an end to the nuclear arms race. Since the U.S. built and tested the first senseless A-bomb, Americans should not blame the Soviet Union for nuclear weapons."

"The U.S. plans to build 120 B-1 strategic bombers at \$200 million for each aircraft. The B-1 plane will be designed to carry nuclear weapons."

Foreign Military Assistance and Mutual Security

In May 1981, Soviet propagandists put somewhat greater stress on reporting and exploiting United States foreign military assistance and mutual security programs than in previous months. The amount of space allocated to this subject/theme increased by 8 percent during May 1981 (see Table 3).

The geographical/country emphasis given to this theme by Moscow for May, April and March 1981, as compared with an average for an eight month period, is reflected in the data contained in Table 5, below:

Table 5

<u>Country or Area Given Military Assistance or Mutual Security</u>	<u>May 1981</u>	<u>April 1981</u>	<u>March 1981</u>	<u>Average for Feb. 1980 - July 1980</u>
1. Middle East	35.57	27.5%	26.7%	19.8%
2. Asia/Pacific	24.3%	52.9%	06.1%	18.5%
3. Africa	19.2%	01.1%	07.2%	07.2%
4. Latin America	17.1%	14.8%	33.5%	07.0%
5. Europe/NATO	03.9%	03.6%	26.5%	23.5%
6. China	00.0%	00.0%	00.0%	23.8%
	100.0%*	99.9%*	100.0%*	99.8%*

(*Percent is total coverage of space for theme.)

The emphasis and focus given by Kremlin propagandists to United States Foreign Military Assistance and Mutual Security programs is based on world events and issues. Again (in May) no direct mention was made of U.S. military assistance to China.

Although events in El Salvador did not change dramatically, the editors of Red Star elected (in May) to place less emphasis upon U.S. assistance to the Junta. Only one short article reported U.S. military assistance to the Junta in El Salvador - this represents a dramatic drop in coverage from previous months. A very extensive feature story reported that a number of U.S. military leaders visited Argentina in order to increase and strengthen the military alliance between the United States and Argentina. According to Red Star

"(the) South Atlantic waters have become very important to U.S. military strategy, thus the increased interest in Argentina. The U.S. plans to build bases on islands off Argentina and wants to use the Argentina Navy, when needed. Argentina will become the southern anchor for U.S. military. U.S.-Argentina naval exercises are being planned. The influence of Washington on the countries of South America can only lead to increased tension in this area."

The propaganda theme that the United States is turning Japan into the "police-man" of the Orient continued unabated and at a very high level of rhetoric. Moscow underscored the "dangerous character of the Japanese-American military alliance." Soviet propagandists emphasized that Japan is the strongest supporter of U.S. foreign and military policies. Moscow hammered away at the propaganda theme that U.S. submarines cruise Japanese waters armed with nuclear missiles. One feature article that expressed the overall theme of U.S.-Japanese relations noted that:

"The 1960 security treaty is the basis for U.S.-Japanese relations. This treaty enables Japan to be the gendarme of the Far East and Southeast Asia. Under U.S. supervision, and in spite of its constitution, Japan has steadily increased its military potential. Japan also aided the U.S. during the war in Vietnam, when it allowed its territory to be used as military bases. Currently, Japan supports an anti-Soviet policy for the United States."

Other articles in the Soviet press about U.S. military assistance and mutual security interests in regard to Asian countries reported:

"United States and Korean military representatives meet to discuss Korean defense requirements. The U.S. plans to increase military support and provide the Korean military with new tanks, stinger missiles, F-16 aircraft and other modern weapons."

"In 1980 Thailand purchased over \$200 million of U.S. military equipment; this will be increased to \$300 million in 1981."

"The United States and Thailand are developing a strategy to meet various contingencies. The U.S. will send Thailand huge quantities of military weapons in the event of an emergency."

"Haig's visit to Japan is postponed because of increasing anti-U.S. feeling in Japan after the accident between a

U.S. Navy submarine and Japanese ship. It was also revealed that the U.S. has nuclear weapons on some of its bases in Japan."

"U.S. pressures Japan to increase its defense budget. A Japanese firm begins building the P-3C aircraft. The Japanese government has allocated 2.3 trillion Yen for military modernization during 1980-1984."

"U.S. and Japan decide to work together in manufacturing new weapons."

The following are selected abstracts of propaganda articles from the May 1981 issues of Red Star about United States military assistance and mutual security programs.

"U.S. is sending new military aid to Saudi Arabia including AWACS planes, because Saudi Arabia then will be more cooperative with Washington's foreign policies. U.S. believes it can bribe its friends."

"In July 1981, the U.S. will start to send men, tanks, F-16s and F-15s to Egypt."

"Sadat permits the U.S. Navy to use the Suez Canal."

"U.S. is turning Pakistan into a giant military base. It plans to send \$2.5 billion of military aid. The Pakistani foreign minister will visit Washington to discuss increased military assistance. Pakistan is important in U.S. strategy as an anti-Soviet base and for aiding the counterrevolutionaries in Afghanistan."

"The Indian government is disturbed by U.S. military aid to Pakistan."

"The U.S. has promised Pakistan over \$400 million in military assistance for the next five years. It will provide Pakistan with F-16, F-15 and C-130 aircraft, cobra helicopters and M-60 tanks. In turn, Pakistan will support U.S. military policies and allow its territory to be used by the U.S. Washington plans to use Pakistan for access to the Persian Gulf; it is already using Pakistan to train and equip counterrevolutionaries that fight in

Afghanistan. These policies are disturbing and are not in the interest of the people of Pakistan."

"Secretary Weinberger visits Portugal. He discussed the modernization of the Portugese armed forces, and increasing the number of U.S. and NATO bases and Portugal's role in NATO."

"The U.S. plans to use military bases in South Africa. The armed forces of South Africa are trained by the U.S. and NATO allies. The U.S. and Israel are aiding South Africa in the development of nuclear weapons. The military potential of South Africa is strategically important to the U.S. Washington has protected South Africa from UN sanctions. CIA is aiding South Africa in its war with Angola. African countries are disturbed with the U.S.-South African alliance."

"Reagan calls racist South Africa friend and military ally. The U.S. is openly courting South African friendship and is turning Africa into another region of military/political confrontation. U.S. Bases already exist in Somalia, Kenya and Liberia. The South African alliance is justified by the Soviet threat. Discussions are taking place in regard to the formation of a South Atlantic Treaty Organization - in which the U.S. and South Africa would participate.

"H. Schmidt visits Washington and shows willingness to follow U.S. course of militarism. Many European newspapers criticize his obedience to U.S. military demands. Europe wants and needs peace."

Other Themes

Generally the Soviet press tends to report only those non-military events and activities about the United States that reflect tragic or bad news, or are inflammatory in tone toward the government and its institutions. During the past two years an average of 13 percent of the space in Red Star was allocated to "other themes"; in May it was only 6 percent.

Most of the "other theme" articles concerned military or military related subjects. The editors of Red Star provided its readers with a detailed

account of the 26 May accident of the U.S. Navy aircraft carrier Nimitz. In a series of articles Soviet propagandists vigorously exploited the incident at Dulles Airport on May 12 in which United States Custom officials delayed an Aeroflot flight. It was reported by the Soviet media that "thirty-eight armed men forced their way on the plane, threw luggage on the ground and ripped the bags open with special knives."

"A U.S. Army sergeant forms a Klu Klux Klan group in West Germany. A gift from an ally."

"Dangerous mistake of NORAD computers may occur again if the computers are not updated and/or the equipment replaced."

"Fifty-six people have died in the U.S. in the past 30 years as a result of 32 accidents that involved nuclear weapons. Most of the incidents involved nuclear weapons. Most of the incidents involved aircraft that crashed carrying nuclear weapons. Any country that permits nuclear weapons on its territory must expect such accidents."

"Accident on Nimitz killed 35 men, injured 45 and destroyed 5 aircraft." (May 28.)

"U.S. Navy will investigate Nimitz accident which occurred on May 26 when an EA-6B aircraft crashed while attempting to land on the aircraft carrier. Eleven seamen died and 45 were wounded."

"Nimitz returns to Norfolk for repairs." (30 May.)

"Accident on Nimitz was really not accidental. EA-6B planes have a record of problems and the Nimitz crew was not thoroughly conscious of safety." (31 May.)

SYRIAN-ISRAELI CRISIS

Soviet propagandists fully exploited the Syrian-Israeli missile crisis, and they used harsh rhetoric to exacerbate a tense situation. The intensity of the coverage allocated to this international crisis was strikingly high (see

Table 1). The focus and scope of Red Star's content underscored the following major propaganda themes.

- Israel wants to conquer the Middle East in order to give the United States control of the region.
- Israel is using the missile crisis to justify an attack on Syria and start a new war.
- The United States created the tension in the Middle East.

Selected abstracts from the content of Red Star articles with respect to this international crisis are listed below:

"GREEN LIGHT TO AGGRESSORS! No matter how much the U.S. government officially deplores the increasing tension in Lebanon or forbids Israel to use military action, the U.S. has created the tension in the Middle East. Israeli aggression against South Lebanon is supported by the U.S. In its declaration of war on international terrorism, the U.S. neglected its own support of terrorism, especially that of Israel. Now the U.S. is unwilling to take responsibility."

"U.S. is supporting Israeli aggression. New war could break out in the Middle East."

"Israel continues aggression against Lebanon, increases tension even more in Middle East. In two days 25 have been killed and 118 wounded. Israel is preventing any stability or peace in Lebanon. Syria and PLO sharply criticize Israel and U.S. support of Israel."

"Israeli aggression exacerbates situation in Lebanon. Syrian president criticizes U.S. military aid to Israel, since Israeli aggression against Arab countries depends on weapons from the U.S."

"Israel continues to increase aggression against Lebanon - tension increases! Israel will continue this aggression until Syria moves out its air defense missiles, stationed there with the permission of the Lebanese government."

Syria denies that the missiles will be used against Israel. Israel is using the missile crisis to justify an attack on Syria and Lebanon. It is believed that another war, such as the one in 1967, is about to erupt."

"Israel continues large-scale shelling of South Lebanese territory. Israel is preparing for war against Lebanon."

"Israeli planes and artillery continue heavy attacks on Lebanon. Many Arab leaders believe U.S. has given Israel the green light for aggression, and that Habib's mission of peace is really a mission in favor of Israel."

"TENSION IN LEBANON INCREASES! U.S. sends Habib to Tel Aviv on mission of peace, but this is only an attempt to pressure Syria by the U.S. Demands by Israel that Syria should take its missiles out of Lebanon are not justified, especially since Israel continues to attack Syrians in Lebanon."

"Special envoy to Middle East, Philip Habib, is recalled by White House for consultations about his unpeaceful mission which supported the Israeli stand."

POLAND

Red Star's coverage of events in Poland decreased in May - a drop of almost three points from the previous month (see Table 1). However, the tone and focus of Soviet propaganda indicated deepest concern in regard to the political/economic situation in Warsaw.

The scope of Red Star's content emphasized the following major subjects and/or themes:

<u>Theme/Subject</u>	<u>May 81</u>	<u>April 81</u>	<u>March 81</u>
1. Anti-socialist activities of Solidarity movement	68.0%	34.0%	17.0%
2. United Workers' Party will solve internal problems	04.3%	21.0%	19.0%
3. Soviet-Polish military are loyal to traditions of military fraternity and socialism	19.8%	18.8%	56.0%
4. U.S. and other foreign sources taking advantage of events in Poland, spread PSYWAR	07.7%	11.7%	08.0%
5. Polish-Soviet political interactions	00.0%	14.5%	00.0%
	<u>99.8%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

Selected abstracts of the content of Red Star articles with respect to Poland are listed below:

"Vice-Minister of Polish internal affairs holds a press conference in which he stated that Western intelligence agencies believe that the Polish situation is weakening the socialist defense system, and this is highly adventurous to the West. He also stressed that the West has increased espionage and infiltration into Poland."

"Article in Zholnezh Volnosti criticizes Solidarity for continuing to take political stands. In developing its platform, Solidarity continues to be influenced by members of the Confederation of Independent Poland. Focus of criticism is Solidarity's publication of these and discussion which support complete democracy rather than socialist democracy, which states that socio-economic reforms can only be brought about by a change in power; and the West German or French economic model should be followed."

"Party efforts to solve problems have been disturbed consistently by certain Solidarity groups which are trying to undermine the government. These groups are taking on political activities, and neglecting union duties. Using strikes, they plan to undermine the power of the government. In these difficult conditions the Polish government is doing everything to stabilize and unite the country."

"Polish military officers praise CPSU, 26th Congress. The Polish armed forces value Soviet friendship and support socialism. Poland will always be socialist."

JAPAN

The major thrust of Soviet propaganda in regard to Japan continued to articulate the evils of Japanese militarism and underscored that Japan is the primary base for United States military operations in Asia and the Pacific. The Soviet media continued to exploit the propaganda theme that the U.S. is turning Japan into a nuclear arsenal. Abstracts of the content and focus of selected Soviet propaganda articles concerning Japan are listed below:

"The Japanese Communist Party reveals new facts about U.S. nuclear weapons in Japan. The A-bombs on Kadena Air Base are 40 times stronger than those used on Hiroshima and Nagasaki."

"Japan decides to arm its forces with medium range ASM-1 missiles. Land forces will be increased by 13,000 men, and will receive new tanks, missiles and artillery."

"Japan completes testing a new air defense missile complex - TANSAM. It can engage air targets at a distance of 10 KM, the missile is guided to the target by an infrared homing device. The launcher is mounted on a 3.5 ton vehicle."

"U.S. pressures Japan to increase its military forces in Asia. Prime Minister Suzuki and President Reagan discuss military relations."

"The U.S. military base in Yamaguti region of Japan put on an air show for Japanese visitors in order to demonstrate the power of U.S. protectors and to reassure Japanese citizens. However, U.S. military presence in Japan includes nuclear weapons and training in nuclear strategy is conducted regularly. The U.S. is trying to turn Japan into another nuclear arsenal."

"Every day U.S. soldiers and seamen commit robberies, rape and beat up Japanese citizens."

"U.S. Navy ships in Japanese waters cut the nets of 50 Japanese fishing vessels. Another pirate action."

AFGHANISTAN

Soviet propaganda about events and activities in Afghanistan remained at an unduly low level in May 1981 (see Table 1). A new propaganda theme that received marked emphasis stressed that "Afghan and Soviet soldiers cooperate to build a new country and communism." As in previous months, no direct mention was made of military operations and/or activities. However, one news item reported that "Afghanistan soldiers and officers are awarded medals for heroism in fighting counterrevolutionaries." It was also highlighted that armed forces of Afghanistan support and work hard to insure the success of the April revolution. In an interview, Babrak Karmal stated that he approved the Soviet peace initiatives, he criticized U.S.-NATO militarism, and he emphasized that Afghanistan supported the foreign policy of the Soviet Union. The number of articles that reported foreign intervention and aid to the counterrevolutionaries decreased sharply; only one article reported that the "United States increased its aid to Afghanistan counterrevolutionaries."

NORTHERN IRELAND

It is clear from the data in Table 1 that Soviet propagandists elected to assiduously exploit the tragic political events in Northern Ireland. The main thematic thrust and focus of Russian propaganda about this subject is evident from the tone of the following Red Star abstracts.

"Robert Sands dies after 66 day of hunger strike. His name has become a symbol of the Catholic minority fight for civil rights from the colonial government in London. Riots and clashes with British police continue."

"ULSTER'S VOLCANO! The death of Robert Sands reactivated Ulster's volcano. British government sends reinforcements to put down unstoppable riots and demonstrations. British prisons are filled with men who fought for rights."

"TERROR IN ULSTER! British police continue brutal and violent oppression of Irish demonstrators."

"Patrick O'Hara is another victim of hunger strike, the 4th to die among group of prisoners demanding status of political prisoners. Riots occur once again in Belfast. They are put down brutally by British police."

"Demonstrations are held all over N. Ireland to protest policy of terror and oppression practiced by British government in N. Ireland. Clashes with British police occur in many regions."

PART II - COVERAGE OF SOVIET DOMESTIC AND MILITARY SUBJECTS

Of the total space in Red Star for May 1981, 71 percent was allocated to domestic news and comment about political, military, economic and social issues. News and feature stories about the Soviet military were allocated 58 percent of the total domestic coverage by Red Star. The space allocated to domestic politics and related subjects represented the normal distribution pattern for such Red Star coverage. A statistical view of major subjects about the Soviet Union for 1980-81 is shown in Table 6, below. (Percent is total of Soviet domestic and military subjects.)

Table 6

SUBJECT/THEME	1981						1980							
	MAY	APR	MAR	FEB	JAN	DEC	NOV	OCT	SEP	AUG	JUL	JUN	MAY	APR
Soviet Military.....	58%	59%	51%	43%	62%	54%	54%	54%	70%	61%	60%	64%	63%	62%
Domestic Politics...	10%	09%	13%	29%	05%	05%	15%	06%	03%	06%	04%	02%	02%	10%
Economy/Technology..	07%	10%	14%	12%	10%	12%	05%	10%	06%	06%	08%	06%	07%	07%
Society/Culture.....	09%	10%	09%	07%	12%	11%	11%	10%	09%	07%	12%	13%	11%	11%
Foreign Affairs.....	10%	08%	07%	04%	04%	12%	09%	14%	07%	14%	08%	08%	12%	05%
Other.....	06%	04%	06%	05%	07%	06%	06%	06%	05%	06%	08%	07%	05%	05%
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

In May 1981 the editors of Red Star elected to publish a feature story which underscored that "Soviet military bases in Afghanistan have comfortable quarters, mail arrives regularly, the men are in good spirits and happy to do their international duty." The Soviet correspondent reported that the soldiers in Afghanistan frequently think of their families back home and "this keeps them going." It was also stated that "their families are proud of them."

Compared with previous months, a large number of Red Star articles underscored serious disciplinary problems in the Soviet military. Drunkenness, dishonesty, violation of regulations, and improper use of authority were the most frequent problems mentioned for both officers and enlisted men. It was emphasized that Soviet military/political organizations must "take immediate and effective steps to insure proper and strict discipline." The fact that these problems were discussed in public, and in rather harsh language, could indicate psychological vulnerabilities in Soviet military.

THE SOVIET MILITARY

As in previous months, news articles and feature stories about Soviet military discipline, morale, military training and field exercises received the majority of space pertaining to military subjects (see Table 7 below). (Percent is total Soviet military coverage.)

Table 7

<u>MILITARY/SUBJECT</u>	<u>1981</u>				<u>1980</u>					
	<u>MAY</u>	<u>APR</u>	<u>MAR</u>	<u>FEB</u>	<u>JAN</u>	<u>DEC</u>	<u>NOV</u>	<u>OCT</u>	<u>SEP</u>	<u>AUG</u>
Military										
Discipline/Morale.....	43.5%	42.7%	46.3%	40.8%	39.0%	46.2%	37.3%	42.3%	36.7%	35.6%
Soviet Military										
Training/Exercises.....	25.3%	34.6%	32.4%	34.6%	41.2%	36.5%	34.2%	37.1%	34.3%	34.5%
Soviet History/WW II.....	19.3%	11.4%	10.1%	14.1%	07.7%	08.3%	18.4%	12.6%	15.3%	12.9%
Military Logistics.....	06.1%	06.1%	04.4%	04.7%	09.3%	05.4%	04.8%	03.3%	04.1%	08.5%
Peace and										
Disarmament.....	04.1%	03.2%	05.8%	03.0%	00.8%	02.0%	00.0%	00.7%	04.7%	03.7%
Other Military.....	01.9%	02.0%	01.0%	02.8%	02.0%	01.6%	05.3%	04.0%	04.9%	04.8%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Approximately 9 percent of Red Star space about Soviet military subjects was critical in tone. The majority of total negative and/or derogatory articles concerned military discipline and morale of the Soviet military - in fact, 13 percent of the space devoted to discipline and morale was critical in tone. However, 25 percent of the space about Soviet military logistics was critical in tone.

It should be noted that the Soviet military political indoctrination system (the Political cadre) use Red Star as the basis for daily lectures and indoctrination. The negative articles are frequently employed as examples for improvement, and generally contain an "educational" message for the audience (and all readers).

The major focus of issues and subjects in Red Star critical in tone toward the Soviet military establishment emphasized: (1) that current curriculums in Soviet military colleges need to be improved, because more creative and varied approaches are required; (2) that military training should be taken more seriously, all ranks must work harder to meet requirements; and (3) political and line officers must focus on improving military discipline and political instruction.

Selected abstracts that reveal the scope, focus and tone of Red Star articles pertaining to the Soviet military are below:

"A young soldier who believes in God is freed from his superstitious beliefs through the help of his caring comrades and superiors."

"Soviet armed forces must develop better programs for instruction and utilization of new training equipment and methods."

"Military construction project is criticized for poor organization and planning. Additional government money and time must be spent on projects due to poor planning. Individuals should be more careful in making estimates so cost overruns do not take place.

"Creative approach to tactical training is encouraged. Commanders that use creative and unusual methods during tactical training exercises obtain better scores."

"An officer who teaches at the Frunze Military Academy says that current military exercises encourages too much collective thinking. Young officers need to be creative, take the initiative, be independent and decisive. Thorough training in specialty areas is important, but other aspects of training must also be considered. Military teachers must use various training methods to develop knowledge and communist character of future officers."

"Military rules and regulations are a valuable part of forming disciplined and strong military character. Rules and regulations are also needed in solving disciplinary problems, in that they contain just punishment for each violation. When properly used, rules and regulations establish strong disciplinary habits and a structured daily routine."

"Criticism of a unit in which the Commanding Officer uses punishment as the sole method of teaching. This indicates that work with men is weak and neglected. More often than not a soldier with a series of reprimands and black marks is dismissed from the service, rather than rehabilitated. Commanding officers and political officers are not doing their job properly."

"Criticism of a military base where meeting quotas is the only important thing - providing comforts and maintaining morale of the troops is not important."

"Commanding officers must fulfill requirements for training and military readiness. Training results, discipline and morale must improve. Proper organization of training and setting excellent example are important."

"Criticism of a dishonest officer who claimed that he invented a device that was invented by another person. An investigation uncovered his dishonesty. Kras Zvezda questioned how he could have been allowed to become a member of CPSU with such a bad character since he exhibited poor characteristics from beginning of his career."

"Colonel is punished for improper use of his authority."

"An army major criticizes the continuous violations of military rules and regulations in his area. He notes that drunkenness and improper and sloppy military dress are common."

"Sharp criticism of two officers who are guilty of many disciplinary violations such as drinking and so forth. One is transferred into the reserves and the other is only reprimanded. It is the duty of military organizations to take immediate and effective steps to insure proper military discipline."

"An army major complains that he often meets many soldiers and officers off base who are improperly groomed or attired. Such violations of rules and regulations concerning military uniforms should not be allowed."

"Military officers (commanders) must be decisive and firm. They must be capable of making a wide variety of decisions, sometimes quickly and in emergencies. Sometimes they must make unpleasant and harsh decisions. Above all, **military commanders must be able to make the right decision during the heat of battle.**"

"A promising officer who has been tense and unhappy because of endless demands, criticism, and pressures learns at a Party meeting that he does not have to do it all alone. His superiors are there to help him, criticism does not mean he is failing, it is only an aid to improvement."

APPENDIX A

A Selection of Propaganda Cartoons

Propaganda cartoons are used from time to time to underscore selected propaganda themes. The following sample of cartoons are from the May issues of Red Star, and reflect the scope and tone of Soviet propaganda with respect to the following themes:

<u>Cartoon Number</u>	<u>Primary Propaganda Theme</u>
1	U.S. Military Assistance and the Arms Race.
2	U.S. Military Aggression and the Arms Race - the Soviet Threat.
3	U.S. Political/Economic Hegemony - the Soviet Threat.
4	U.S. Military/Political Hegemony - Washington supports ultra-right dictators.

На закончившейся недавно сессии совета НАТО атлантисты по-прежнему пытались обосновать свои агрессивные планы мифом о «советской военной угрозе».

(Из газет).



— У нас есть ОСНОВАНИЕ для гонки вооружений...

Рис. М. АБРАМОВА.

At a recent NATO council session, NATO members again tried to base their aggressive plans on the myth about "Soviet military threat".

"We have a basis for the arms race..."

Пытаясь оправдать безудержную гонку вооружений и другие военные приготовления, США продолжают твердить о мифической «советской военной угрозе». (Из газет).

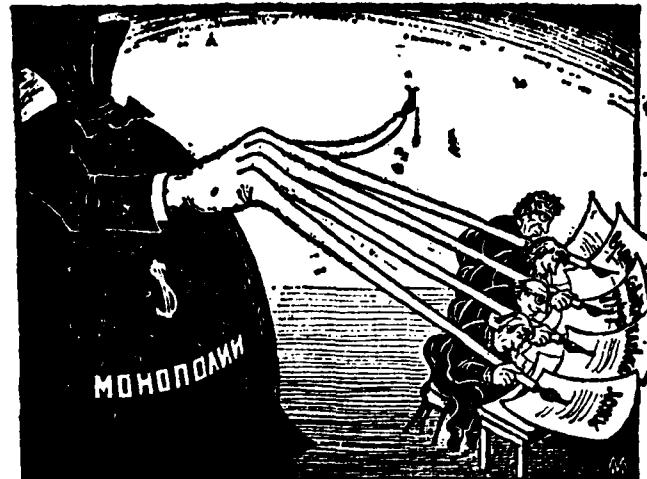


В ПОРЫВЕ ЯДЕРНОГО «ВДОХНОВЕНИЯ»...

Рис. М. АБРАМОВА.

Trying to justify its unrestrained arms race and other military preparations, U.S. is continuing to repeat myth about "Soviet military threat".

"A burst of nuclear inspiration."



U.S. monopolies

With the same handwriting

Nonsense, Soviet threat,
slander, lies

Рис. А. АНДРЕЕВА.

В условиях нарастающих социальных конфликтов и экономических трудностей определенные круги на Западе готовят ультраправые группировки как резерва в случае обострения внутриполитической обстановки. (Из газет).



ВЫПУСКАЮТ НЕОФАШИСТСКОГО ДЖИНИА.
Рис. Г. ЛОМИДЗЕ.

In conditions of growing social conflicts and economic difficulties, certain circles in the West are preparing ultraright groups as reserves in case of aggravation of internal situation.

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